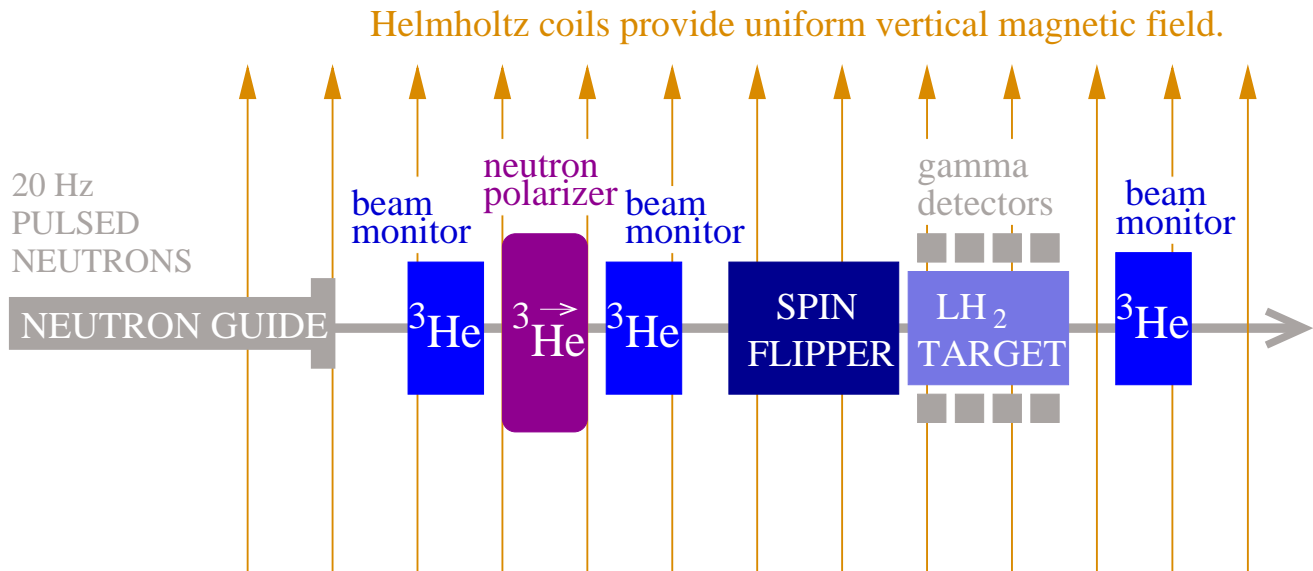


Beam monitors and etc.

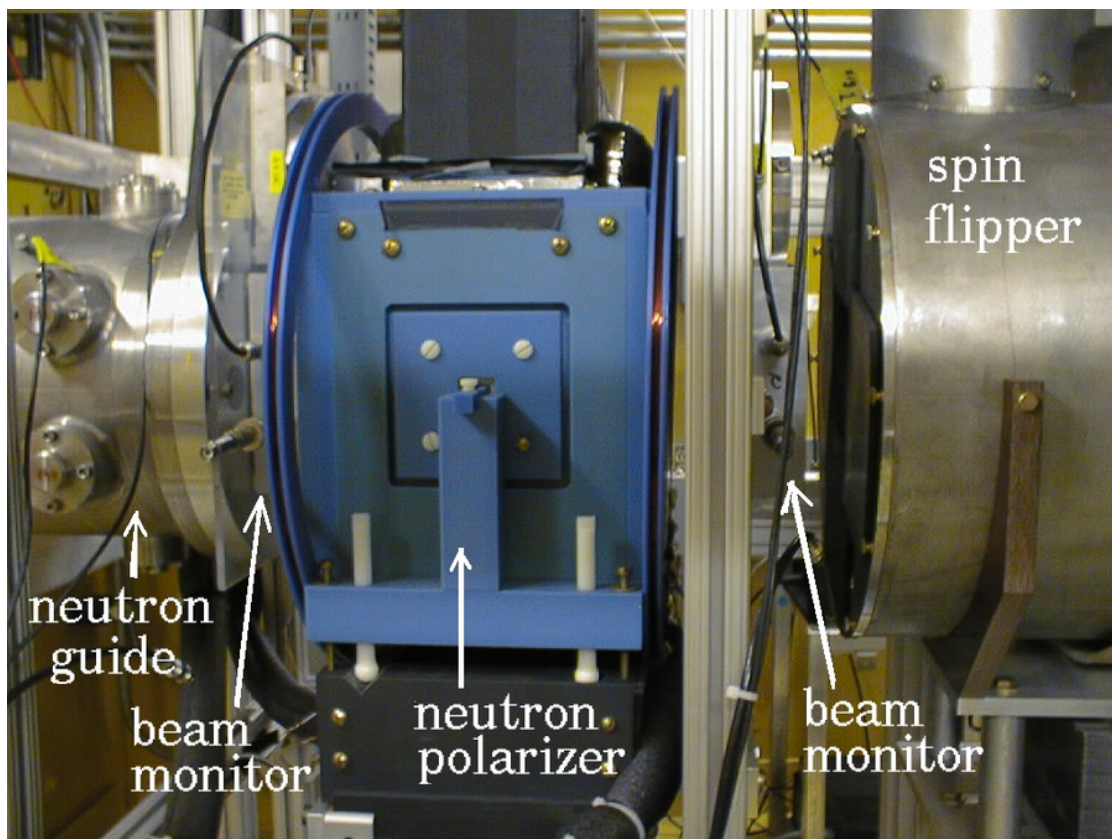
presented by
Greg Mitchell

content by
Chad Gillis
University of Manitoba

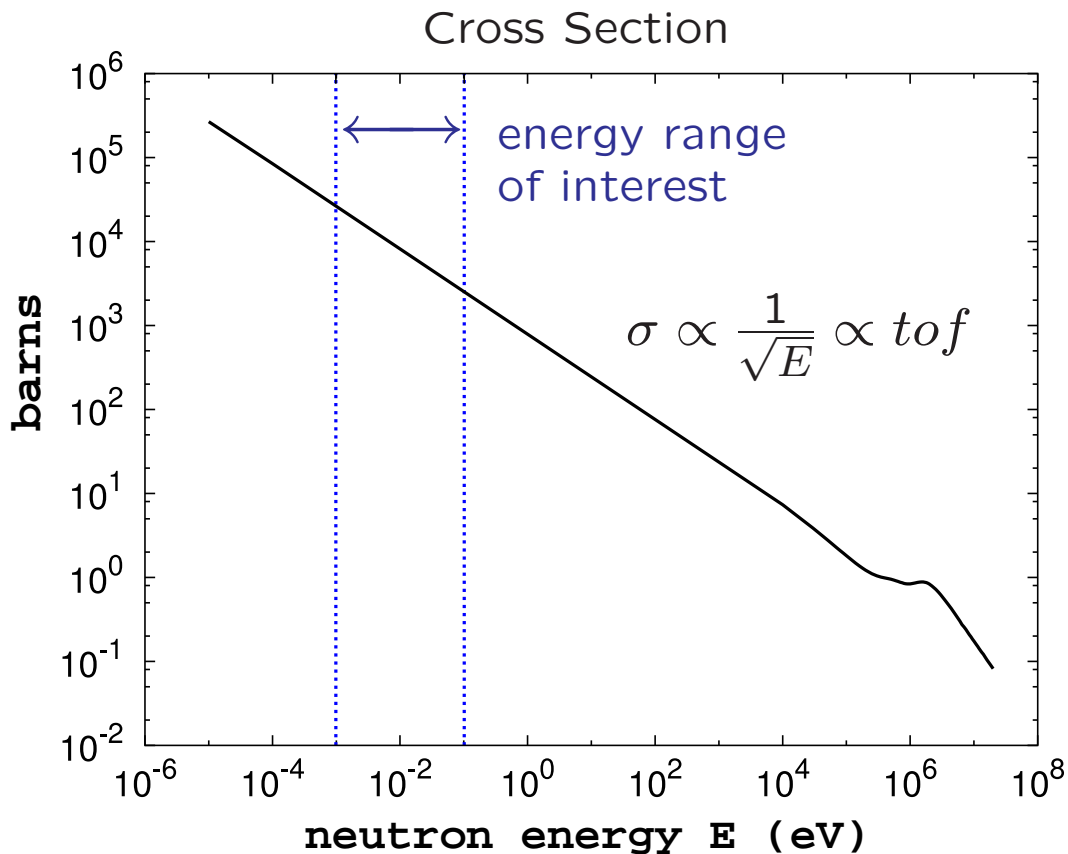
The NPDGamma Apparatus



- LH₂ moderator slows neutrons (peak at 9 meV = 3 Å)
- Frame overlap chopper prevents pulse overlap
- Pulsed source provides correspondence between neutron energy and time of flight.



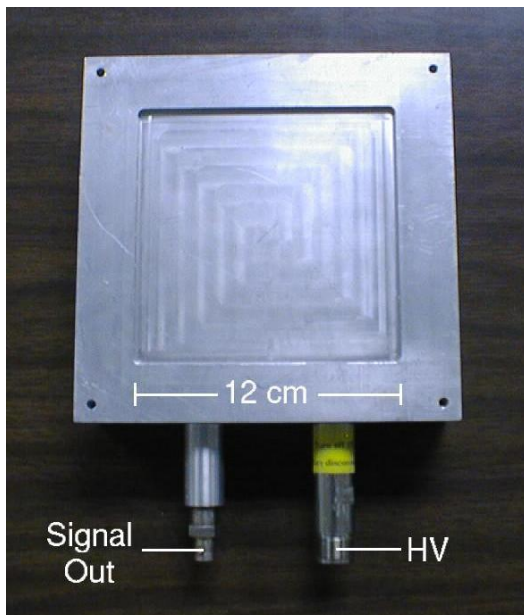
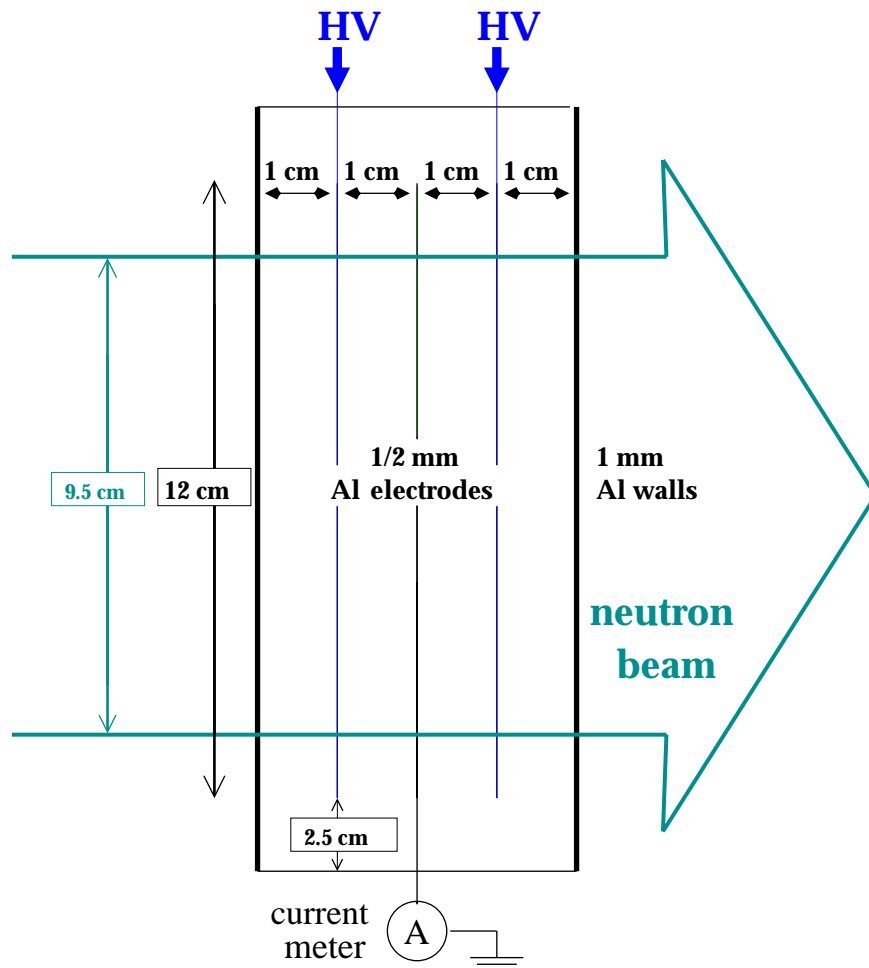
^3He has a strong affinity for neutrons.



- ^3He pressures are adjusted according to the desired neutron absorption
- Reaction products do not interfere with the rest of the apparatus.
- Background γ -rays have a negligible effect.

The NPDGamma Beam Monitors

Primary function: To provide a signal proportional to the rate of neutrons passing through.



Gas mixture:

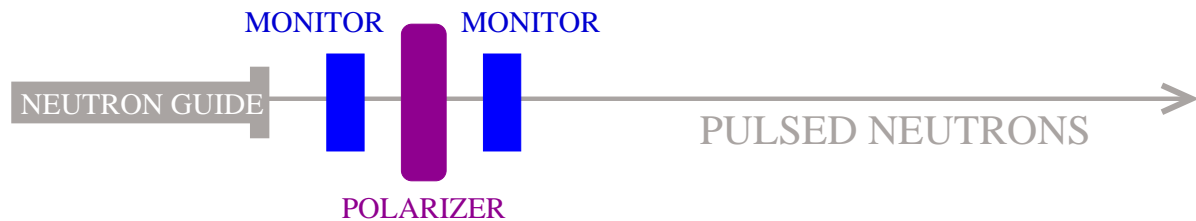
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Atm (^3He + ^4He)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ Atm N_2

Amount of ^3He depends on monitor's purpose

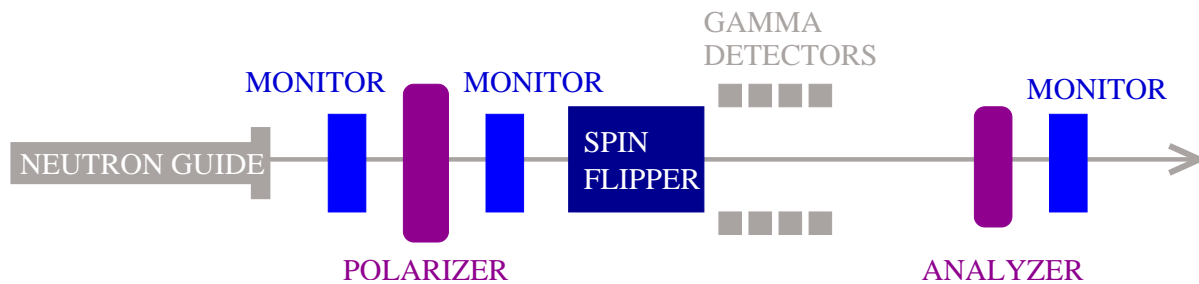
Uses of the NPDGamma Beam Monitors

Until present:

- Monitor **neutron flux**.
- Measurement of **beam polarization**:

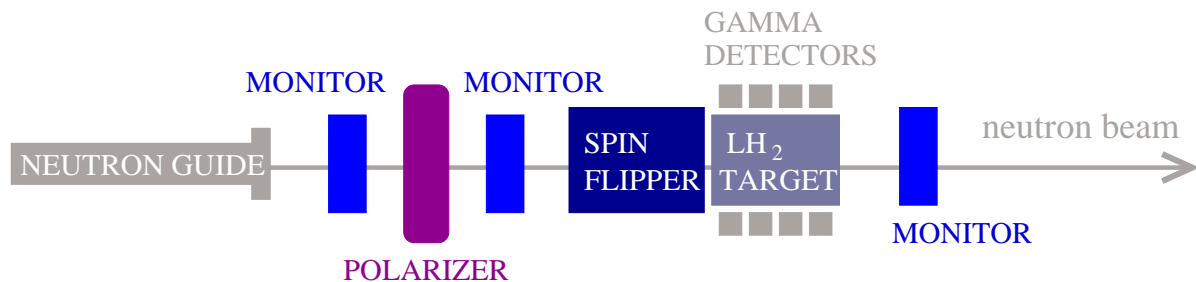


- Commissioning of the **RF spin flipper**:



In the future:

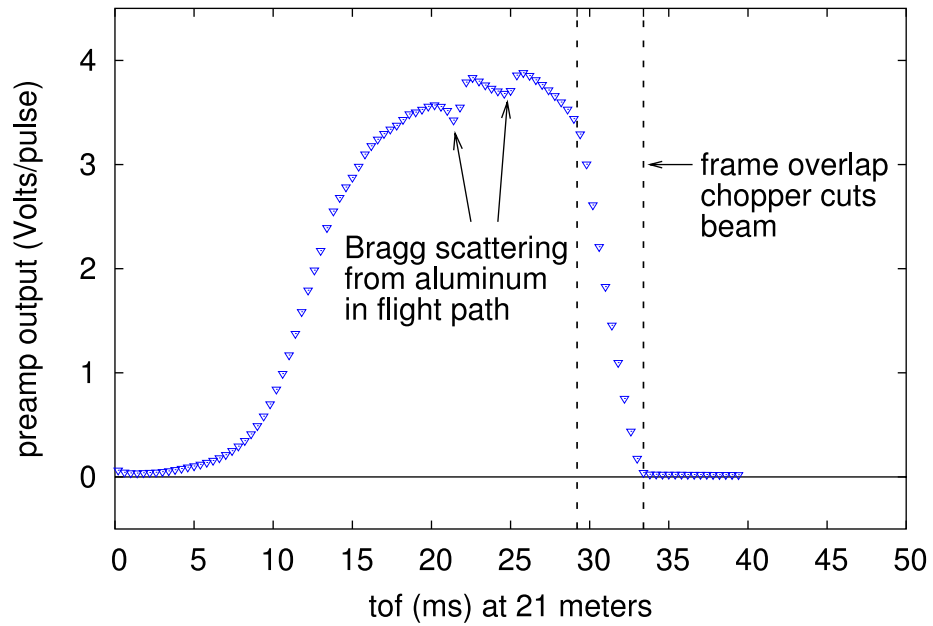
- Measurement of the **ortho-para ratio** of the **LH₂ target**:



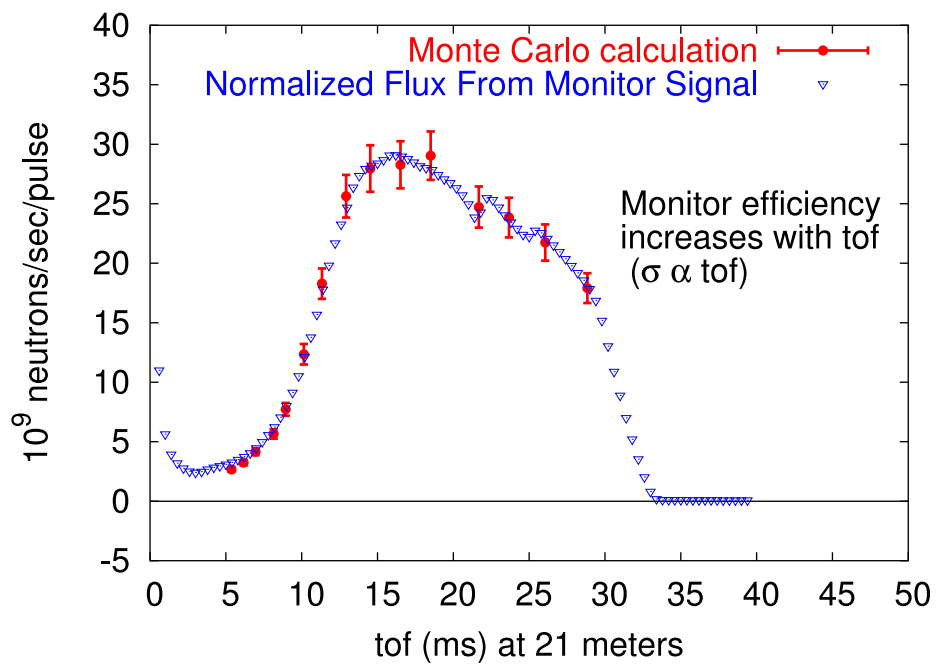
Monitor M3



voltage signal from upstream monitor preamp

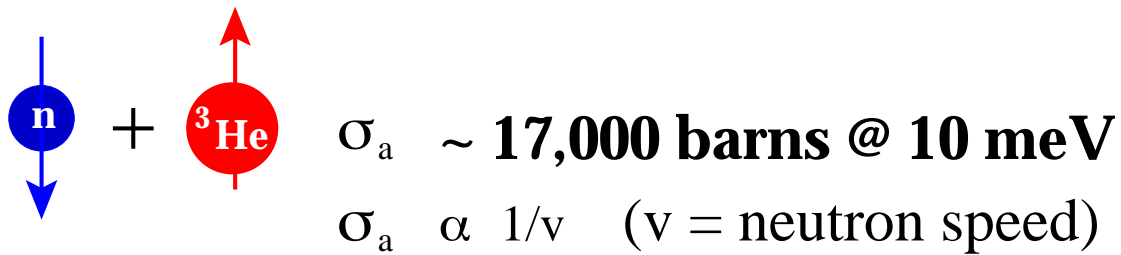
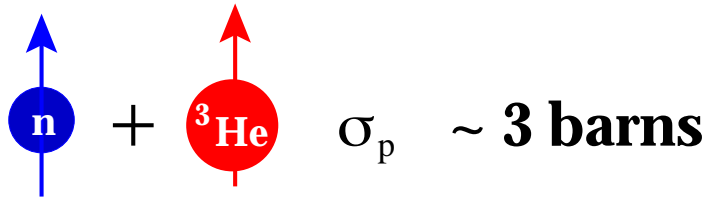


flux calculation normalized to monte carlo



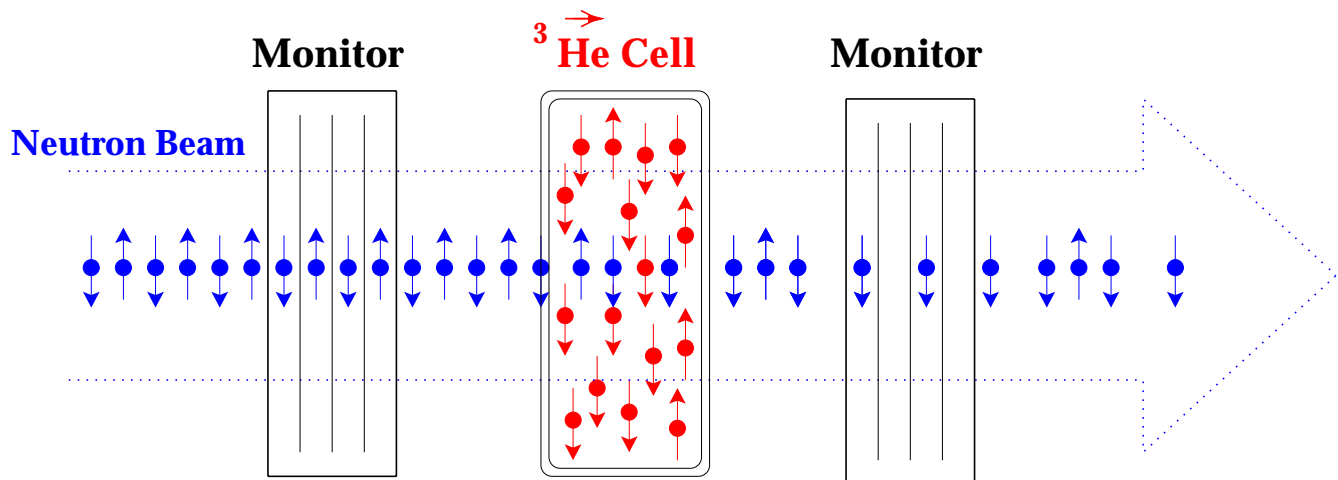
Beam Polarizer Diagnostics

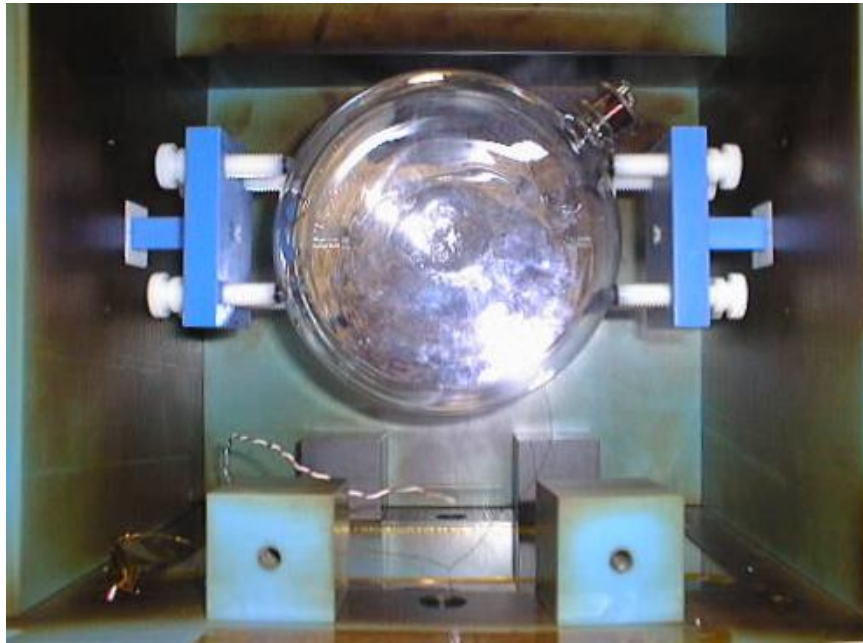
The probability of interaction for a neutron with ^3He is highly spin-dependent:



A cell of polarized ^3He filters out neutrons of one spin state.

Beam monitors are used to measure that effect.





Relative transmission through the cell polarized and unpolarized is an **absolute measure** of **neutron polarization** P_n :

$$P_n = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{T_0}{T}\right)^2}$$

T_0 = transmission of unpolarized cell

T = transmission of polarized cell

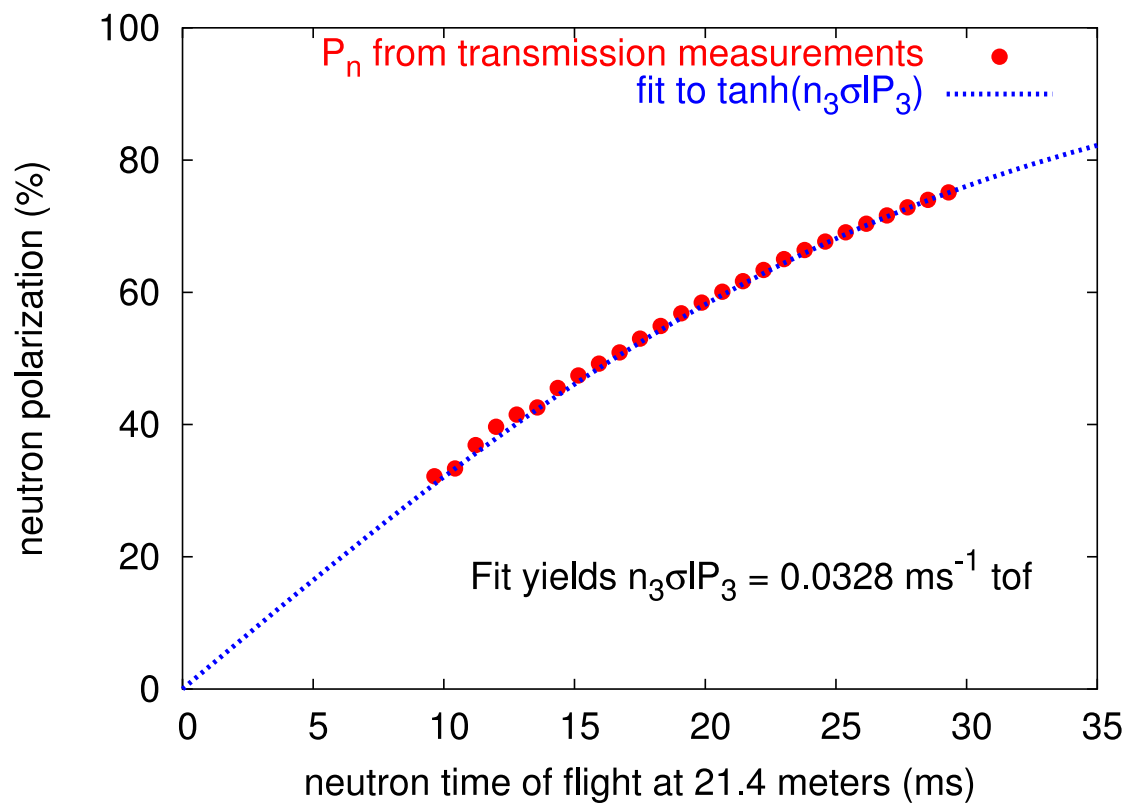
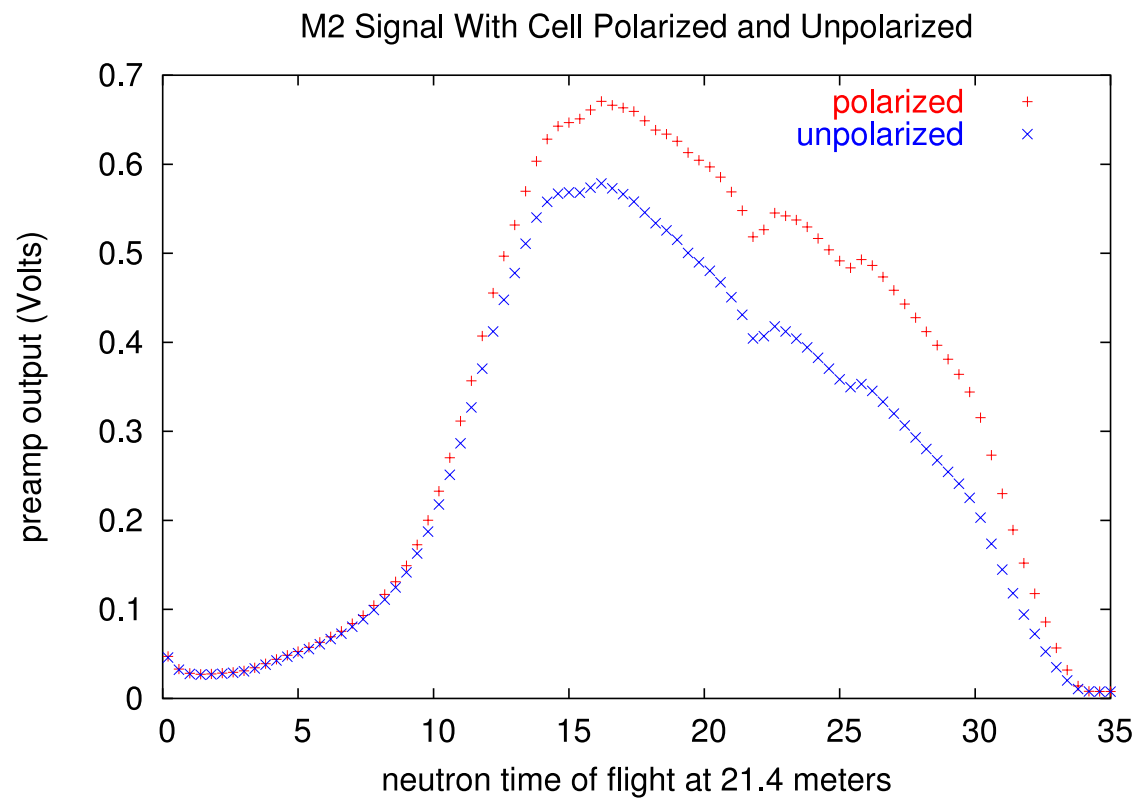
Knowing P_n and the amount of ^3He in the cell, it's possible to calculate the ^3He polarization:

$$P_n = \tanh(n_3 \sigma l P_3)$$

P_3 = ^3He polarization

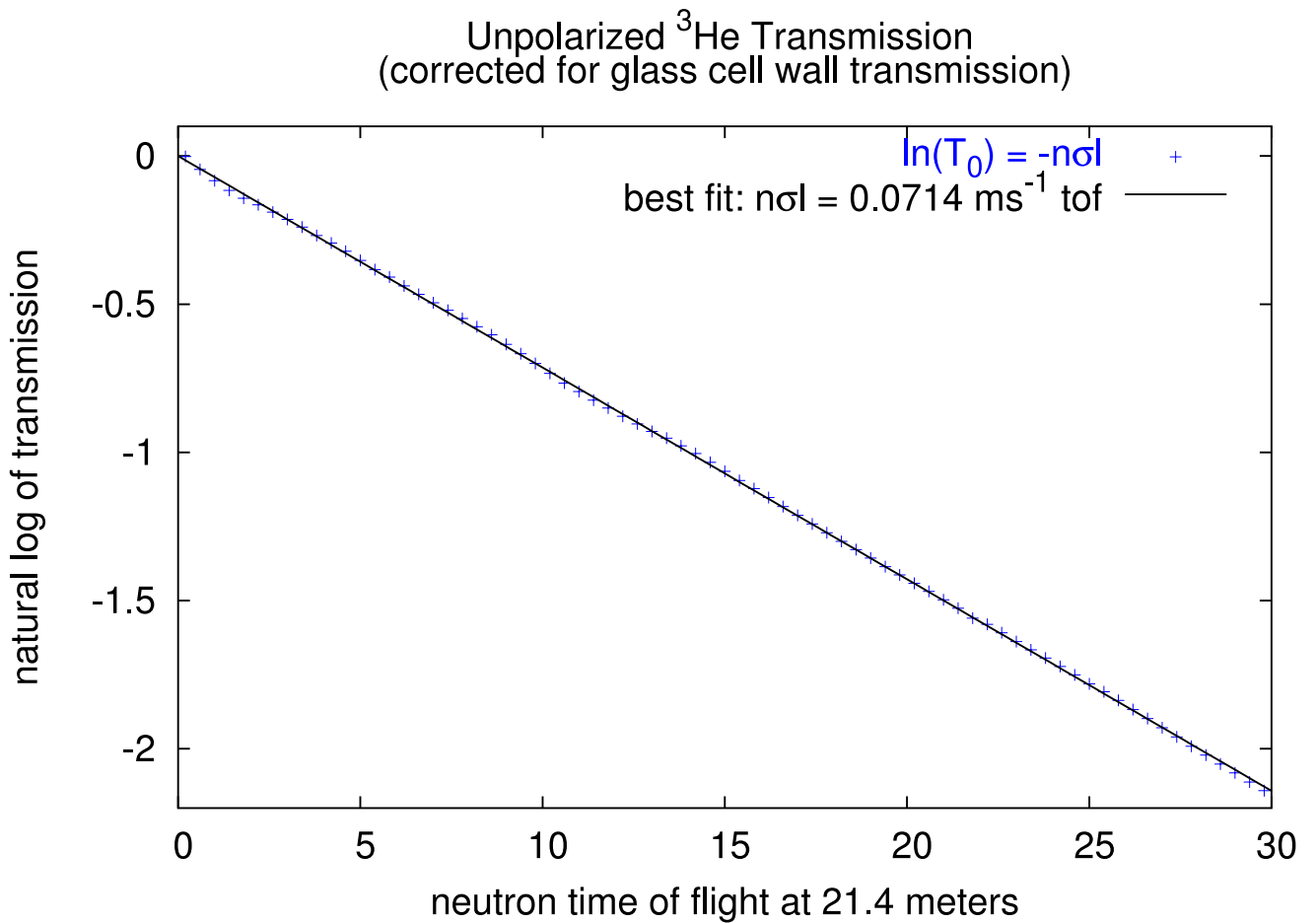
n_3 = ^3He number density

l = width of cell



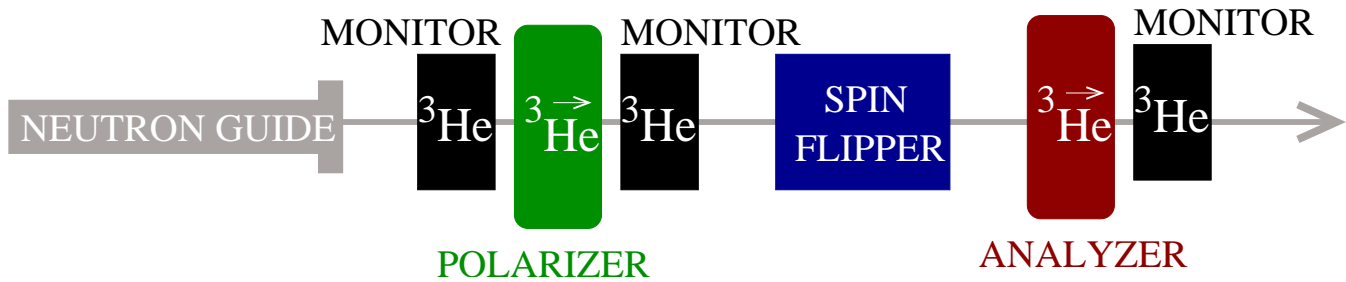
$$T_0 = e^{-n\sigma l}$$

$$\ln(T_0) = -n\sigma l \propto tof$$

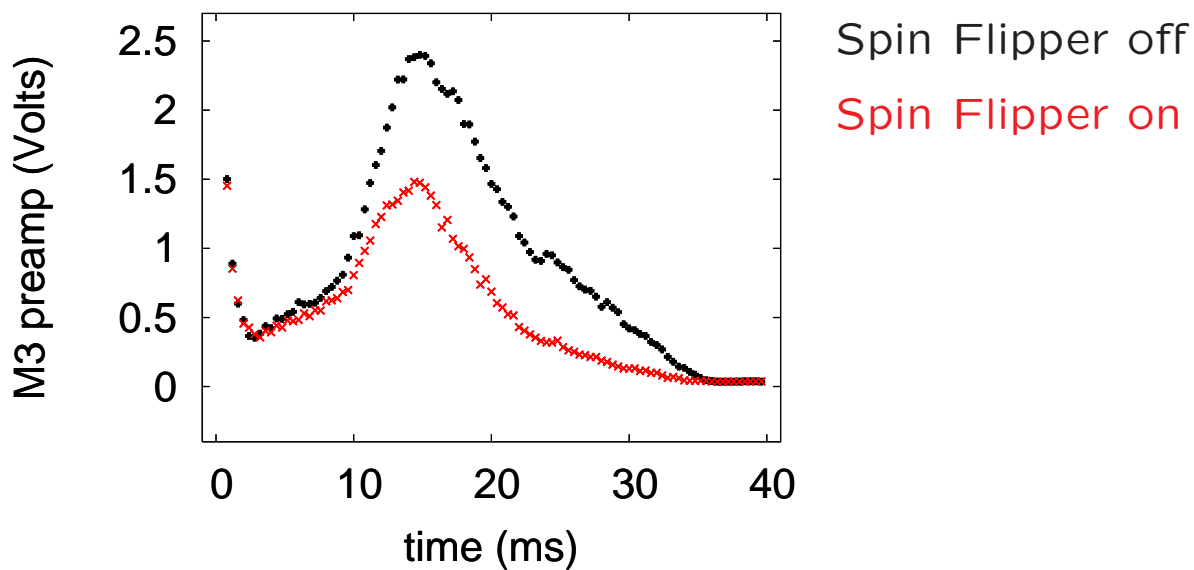


$$P_3 = \frac{n_3 \sigma l P_3}{n_3 \sigma l} = \frac{0.0328 \text{ ms}^{-1} \text{ tof}}{0.0714 \text{ ms}^{-1} \text{ tof}} = 0.46$$

Spin Flipper Commissioning



Spin-dependent transmission of the analyzer cell can be seen in the third monitor:



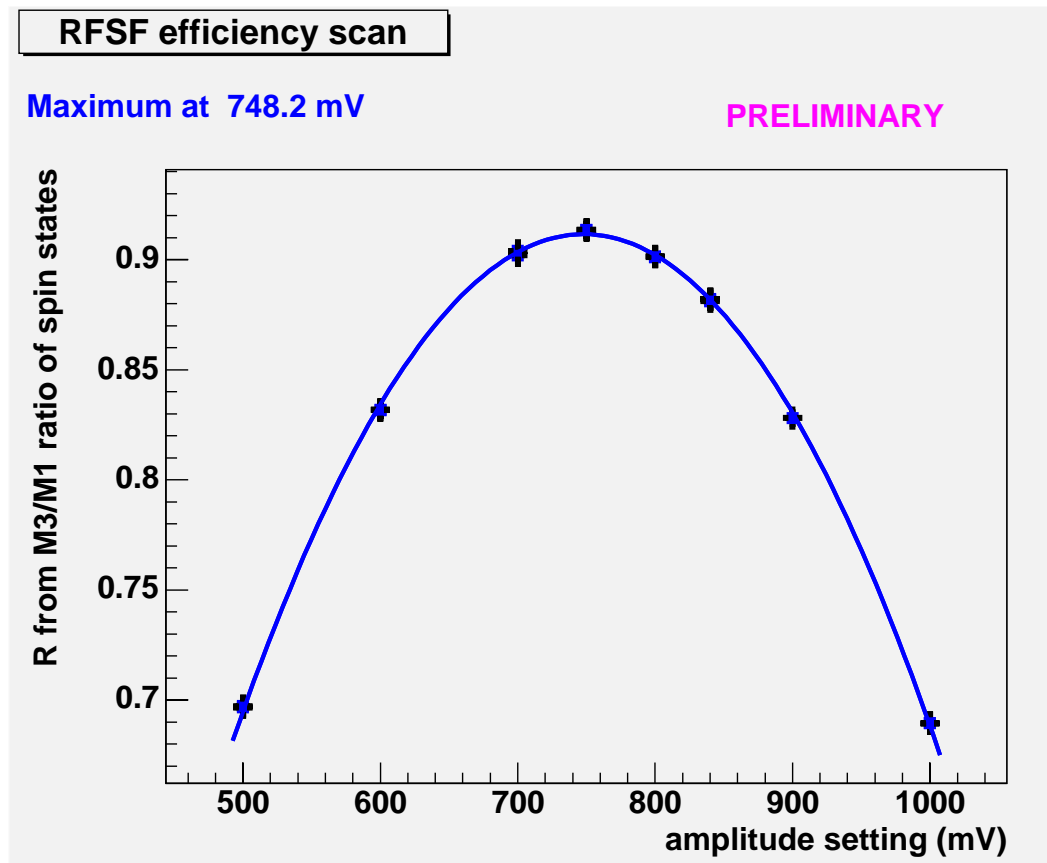
Spin flipper performs an imperfect flip:

$$P_n \rightarrow -RP_n \quad ; \quad R < 1$$

The ratio between spin flipper on and spin flipper off signals is dependent on polarizer and analyzer properties and R .

A Spin Flipper Scan

A scan through spin flipper settings determines the operating parameters corresponding to maximum efficiency



Important since:

- Spin flip efficiency enters into the asymmetry calculation.
- Maximizing spin flip efficiency minimizes running time.

Concluding Remarks

- Chad has written technical notes showing: that the effect of scattering (glass cell windows, Si oven windows, Al monitor windows) on polarization determination is 0.1%; and that the effect of cell curvature on polarization is 0.2%.
- The monitors and their preamps worked well in the commissioning run and should be fine for the production run.